

# BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

Vol. 4, No. 6

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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the bimonthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on Page 6.

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Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

193. Amyot, G. F., M.D. National, Provincial, and Local Nutrition Programs in Canada. Public Health Reports. May 21, 1943. Vol. 58, No. 21, pg. 793-796.
194. Cooper, Denis A. Pensions and Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Ex-Servicemen in the U. S. S. R. Social Security Bulletin, April, 1943. Vol. 6, No. 4, pg. 22-24.
195. Copp, Tracy. The Physically Disabled and War Manpower. Public Welfare, June, 1943. Vol. 1, No. 6, pg. 176-180.

"The opportunity to work--for a handicapped person--should mean a chance for employment at the highest possible level consistent with his vocational abilities. ...

"Within one year after our country entered the present war, the state vocational rehabilitation departments rendered preparation and placement services to more than 25,000 handicapped persons. Approximately 15,000 of this number were employed in industries directly connected with the war effort. The total number of rehabilitations during the first year of the war exceeded the number for the preceding year by 60 per cent. On September 30, 1942, the active case load in this country--that is, the number of persons receiving rehabilitation service--exceeded 65,000 and there were at the same time 50,000 persons reported to the state services as being in need of rehabilitation services. It is reported by state rehabilitation directors that 5,000 new cases per month are now being accepted for rehabilitation by the state services. Reports from 45 states show that 3,349 persons were placed in war industries during the first three months of the current fiscal year. These persons are engaged in more than 450 different kinds of work. The U. S. Government has not failed to show its interest in the proper use of handicapped persons. During the first three months of the current year 461 persons, or 14 per cent of all placements, were in the service of the government. These men and women are serving their country behind the lines as accountants, mechanics, intelligence officers, ordnance inspectors, photographers, stenographers, secretaries, surveyors, welders, and in many other types of work. ...

"The demands of industry, the interest of various agencies in the work opportunities for the disabled, and the ease with which disabled men secure employment--either personally or through agencies other than those specifically prepared to aid the disabled--may mean that disabled workers are securing employment in which the danger of breakdown in health, or even a breakdown in production, may jeopardize not only the individual welfare of those so employed but create a serious obstacle to the larger program of adjustment to civilian life of the discharged disabled veteran of the present war. In the face of the urgent need for workers and the opportunities for employment offered by industry, the temptation to modify or curtail good practices is always present. The rehabilitation case process should be preserved and naturally improved wherever disabled persons are aided. ...

"A physically disabled person applying for work in an employment office should not be expected to follow the procedures in the office established to meet the present needs of industry. ...

"Organized as it is at present to divert the labor supply to industries according to labor priorities, the employment service in order to carry on specialized services for the handicapped should have the assistance of the vocational rehabilitation departments or provide for such aid through qualified personnel for this type of service. ...

"Certainly the disabled should have the opportunity of securing placements through the employment service inasmuch as through that agency labor priorities are observed. The advantages of being placed on a preferred list consistent with his developed capacities should be accorded the disabled. ..."

196. Coulter, John S., M.D. Physical and Occupational Therapy in Rehabilitation. Archives of Physical Therapy, May, 1943. Vol. 24, No. 5. pg. 295-298.

"Rehabilitation is the planned attempt through the use of all recognized measures, under skilled direction, to restore those persons who because of disabilities do not assume to the greatest possible extent and at the earliest possible time that place in the productive stream of society which they are potentially capable of assuming. ..."

"In this country, at this moment, there are hundreds of injured men whose surgical treatment was concluded months ago but whose incapacity is still total because minor disuse changes remain or because confidence is lacking and morale has been destroyed. Their bodies have been treated but not their minds. Treatment has been concentrated on the repair of bone and not on the tone and volume of muscles, stability of joints, circulation of limbs, control of edema, and relief of adhesions. There had been no measurement and graduation of physical activity, no continuation of treatment until the patient recognized for himself that recovery was complete. It has been assumed that union of a fracture was followed promptly by the return of full function and that when a man left the hospital he soon returned to work. But now that members of the service may not be discharged as out-patients and lost sight of, it is found that a simple cartilage operation may cause more than ten months' incapacity. ..."

"Rehabilitation should start at the bedside of the injured patient and should include physical and occupational therapy and later vocational rehabilitation. For instance, in a large civilian hospital in Chicago the injured patient who has received surgical treatment is given physical and occupational therapy at the bedside and as soon as possible he is sent to the department of physical therapy and to the curative workshop of the occupational therapy department ..."

"...it is emphasized that the injured patient in the armed forces must receive the same physical and occupational therapy as the injured civilian patient receives in the best civilian hospitals. This can only be accomplished if there is a department of rehabilitation in the Office of the Surgeon General which will control the physicians and the technicians, starting rehabilitation in the hospitals of the armed forces by using physical and occupational therapy at the bedside of the patient."

Dr. Coulter describes the manuals on physical therapy and amputations which have recently been published by the Council on Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association in cooperation with other agencies, and the manual on occupational therapy which is soon to be published.

197. Coulter, John S., M.D. and Carter, Howard A., B.S. Need for Physical Therapy Technicians. The Physiotherapy Review, May-June, 1943. Vol. 23, No. 3, pg. 114-117. [Reprinted from War Medicine, Sept., 1942.]

The authors have estimated the following as the total need for physical therapists: U. S. Army - 2,100; Civilian hospitals with average daily census or 150 or more - 1,584; orthopedic schools - 1,682; state services for crippled children, field workers - 710; total - 6,076.



Training of volunteer assistants for civilian hospitals and recruitment of students for approved professional courses are the answers given to this problem. The efforts of the National Society for Crippled Children with its preparation and distribution of the poster, "The Nation Needs Physical Therapists," is mentioned in connection with the latter means of increasing the supply of technicians.

Same as article No. 70, Bulletin on Current Literature, March, 1943.

198. Directory of Services for the Physically Handicapped in the District of Columbia, A. The District of Columbia Society for Crippled Children, Hibbs Building, 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1943. 42 pp.

The first part of the book contains a subject index and cross reference listing. Included in this index are such subject headings as "Wheel Chairs," "Respirators," etc. This index also includes generous cross reference entries intended to enable location of any agency in the main alphabetical listing when the full name is not known. The subject index is followed by an Alphabetical Listing of Agencies, describing the functions and facilities of each. This list includes 92 different agencies.

199. Directory of Suggested Jobs for Cerebral Palsied. Spastic Review, June, 1943. Vol. 4, No. 1, pg. 5-6.

Lists, and rates by physical ability and educational training necessary, seven jobs in the field of advertising, six in agriculture, and fourteen in arts and crafts. "Other lists of job possibilities in other fields will be published from time to time."

200. Draper, Eloise. The Home Care of Acute Poliomyelitis Using Kenny Technic: A Case Study. The Physiotherapy Review, May-June, 1943. Vol. 23, No. 3, pg. 107-110.
201. Elson, Mildred. Anterior Poliomyelitis: A Review of the Literature from 1840-1916. The Physiotherapy Review, May-June, 1943. Vol. 23, No. 3, pg. 99-106.
202. Employment Efficiency of Physically Impaired Workers, The - A compilation of letters from employers relative to the employment efficiency of disabled workers. Vocational Rehabilitation Division, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D.C. May, 1943. 37 pp. Processed. Free but available only to rehabilitation workers and libraries.

"In order to substantiate the position taken by rehabilitation workers and to present more conclusive evidence to employers who still may be doubtful, State rehabilitation departments have invited a number of employers of rehabilitated handicapped workers to report on the general efficiency of this group, as compared with able-bodied workers. The employers were asked to compare their handicapped workers with their able-bodied, on the basis of:

1. Rate of production
2. Rate of absenteeism
3. Rate of turn-over
4. Frequency rate of accidents.

"Replies were received from more than 100 employers, most of whom are large corporations engaged in the manufacture of war materials and equipment and are employers of a considerable number of persons with physical impairments. These replies indicate, conclusively, that physically impaired workers produce as much or possibly a little more than the able-bodied workers. More significant,

however, is the practically unanimous report that the handicapped are dependable, regular in attendance, and careful in observance of safety regulations.

"Of the employers reporting on these points, 99 percent said the handicapped worker sticks to his job as well as or better than the able-bodied worker, and 95 percent reported that their attendance record is as good or better than that of the able-bodied. Only 2 percent of the employers have found their handicapped workers to be more accident-prone than the able-bodied. More than half of the employers reported their handicapped workers to be definitely better than the able-bodied in respect to frequency rates for turn-over, absenteeism, and accidents."

A tabulation of employers replies on the subjects of production, absenteeism, labor turn-over and accident rate is given, and is accompanied by copies of letters from 33 employers, testifying to their successful employment of the handicapped in their establishments.

203. Extrahuman Source of Poliomyelitis. The Journal of the American Medical Association, May 1, 1943. Vol. 122, No. 1, pg. 40.

204. Ford, C. W., Jr.; Platt, L. Prescott; and Rogers, John. How Can We Educate Them? Spastic Review, June, 1943. Vol. 4, No. 1, pg. 16-22.

Three cerebral palsied young men offer suggestions to parents on the education and guidance of their cerebral palsied children.

205. Gurganus, Bill. The Braver Thing. Plays of Courage, No. III. North Carolina League for Crippled Children, Chapel Hill. 1943. 28 pp. Copies available to producing groups at mailing cost, approximately 10¢ per copy.

This play was awarded third prize in a one-act play contest sponsored in 1941 by the Carolina Dramatic Association in cooperation with the North Carolina League for Crippled Children. [The first and second prize winning plays have previously been published.] It was prepared, and is being distributed, for use of amateur dramatic groups. The cast consists of one man, two women, and two boys, one of the latter with a crippled leg. The story is that of the two boys, orphans, who are considered for adoption by a prosperous couple. The older boy, first chosen, declines the opportunity in favor of the younger, a crippled boy who is in greater need of the help the family can offer.

206. Hart, F. E., Jr. Tests in Rehabilitation Service. Education, May, 1943. Vol. 63, No. 9, pp. 544-548.

A vocational rehabilitation training officer explains the use of various types of aptitude and intelligence tests in the vocational guidance of the client.

207. Huggins, Frances. Teaching the Handicapped at Miramar. The Greater Miami School Digest, April, 1943. Vol. 6, No. 6, pg. 3.

The principal of the special county elementary school for physically handicapped children in Miami describes their school program, their standards of teacher training, and the requirements for admission to the school. Most of the 56 children enrolled are crippled children, cardiac children, and home-bound pupils.

208. Imminent Problem in Vocational Education, An. The School Review, May, 1943. Vol. 51, No. 5, pg. 262-264.

This article in the "Educational News and Editorial Comment" section quotes a report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on proposed rehabilitation legislation to indicate how great will be the vocational rehabilitation problem after this war. On the basis of these quotations, the following conclusion is drawn with reference to secondary schools.

"It seems quite clear that an adequate program of vocational rehabilitation will require the services of many thoroughly trained teachers and guidance workers. These persons will need special knowledge drawn from varied fields, including not only education, but also medicine, sociology, business and industry, and others. The present supply of competent persons is obviously limited. Thus experienced teachers who already have some training in one or more of the fields involved should be on the alert for opportunities for further training along these lines. There is little doubt that their services will be in demand in the near future."

209. Kelley, Margaret Mary. Case Work with Crippled Children. Public Welfare in Indiana, April, 1943. Vol. 53, No. 4, pg. 10-11, 15.

A visitor for a county department of public welfare discusses the parent-social worker relationship, and, by a collection of brief case stories, illustrates some of the problems of parental attitude and adjustment which confront the case worker.

210. Kendrick, John F., M.D. A Cooperative Nutrition Program in North Carolina. Public Health Reports, May 21, 1943. Vol. 58, No. 21, pg. 797-803.
211. Leishin, Adeline. Music--A Factor in Training. Spastic Review, June, 1943. Vol. 4, No. 1, pg. 11-12.

Miss Leishin writes from the viewpoint of a cerebral palsied person who has found music helpful in gaining relaxation. She states that her "musically inspired dancing" when she was a child, "although it must have appeared to be pathetically wasted effort" helped her to obtain better balance and smoother movements, and that years of practicing at the piano resulted in a flexibility of fingers and hands that is reflected in every use she makes of her hands.

212. List of Books and Unpublished Theses in the Library of the National Society for Crippled Children, June, 1943. Bureau of Information, National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. 7 pp. Mimeographed. Free.

An indexed list of 197 books and theses which are available for loan.

213. Lowman, C. L., M.D. The Use of Splints and Braces (Part II--Conclusion). The Physiotherapy Review, May-June, 1943. Vol. 23, No. 3, pg. 111-113.
214. McIntire, Hazel C. Annual Report, Division of Special Education to the Director of Education, State of Ohio, 1941-1942. State Department of Education, Columbus, Ohio. May 15, 1943. 38 pp. Mimeographed.

A detailed statistical and financial report on the education of orthopedic, blind and partially sighted, and deaf and hard of hearing children.

State payments for special education of orthopedic children totaled \$272,089.69, of which \$203,423.91 was reimbursement of local boards for costs of educating these children in excess of normal costs, \$60,362.11 was payment of home instruction, transportation, and board, and \$8,303.67 was cost of hospital classes.



Total enrollment in orthopedic classes was 1365, plus 656 in hospital classes. The average daily attendance was 1041, plus 180 in the hospital classes. 1051 orthopedic children were provided with individual home instruction.

Several pages of this report are devoted to articles and tables on the Division's programs of physical therapy, psychological testing and counseling, and summer clinic services.

215. Miller, Alice, R.N. Home Care of Crippled Children. Public Health Nursing, May, 1943. Vol. 35, No. 5, pg. 276-280.

An orthopedic nurse with the Iowa State Services for Crippled Children emphasizes the importance of proper home care and nursing for the crippled children before and after hospitalization, and describes the arrangements for providing such care in her state. In Iowa, all state crippled children cases are hospitalized at the University Hospitals in Iowa City, and from this central point, the home care of all the cases is supervised, sometimes through the field nurses of the State Services for crippled children and sometimes through the local county public health nurses. A complete referral record is prepared at the hospital for each child, and serves as a guide for the public health nurse in her contact with the family and child. A sample referral record, with subsequent correspondence about the case referred, is included in the article to illustrate this procedure.

216. Murphy, H. J. The Marvels of Artificial Limbs. Outwitting Handicaps, May-June, 1943. Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 6-11.
217. Pendleton, Lieutenant Commander Ralph C. The Paraffin Wax Open Air Treatment of Burns. Journal of the American Medical Association, June 12, 1943. Vol. 122, No. 7, pg. 414-417.
218. Physical Therapy and the Problem of Rehabilitation. Archives of Physical Therapy, May, 1943. Vol. 24, No. 5, pg. 299-300.

"Physical and occupational therapy loom large in the British rehabilitation program and in America there are already a large number of trained physical and occupational therapy technicians capable of working under medical supervision in the rehabilitation of the disabled. It is apparent that American physicians, like the British physicians, are giving serious consideration to the problem of rehabilitation. It is obvious that our military executives must devote more attention to the organization of proper facilities for rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors through the medium of trained physical therapy physicians who should direct the activities of qualified physical and occupational therapy technicians."

219. Proceedings - Panel Discussion on Workmen's Compensation as it Affects the Employment of the Physically Handicapped. National Society for Crippled Children of the U. S. A., Inc., Elyria, Ohio. May, 1943. 18 pp. Mimeographed. Free.

This panel discussion was held March 10, 1943, at an Associate Group Meeting of the National Society for Crippled Children, during the National Conference of Social Work. Representatives of insurance agencies, state workmen's compensation programs, state vocational rehabilitation services, employers' personnel and medical departments, and labor unions join in a discussion of workmen's compensation, with emphasis in second injury clauses and waivers. Participants in the panel discussion are Mr. J. Dewey Dorsett, Mr. Henry D. Sayer, Mr. Frederic G. Elton, Dr. J. J. Wittmer, Mr. Lewes E. Sisson, Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, and Mr. Jack Altman.

220. Rehabilitation Benefits for Canadian Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen After Their Discharge. National Rehabilitation News, April, 1943. Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 33-34.
221. Report of Year's Activities, The Colorado Society for Crippled Children, 1942. The Society, Community Chest Building, Denver, Colorado. 1943. Mimeographed. 12 pp. (3½" x 7")
222. Sebrell, W. H. and Wilkins, Walter. The Role of the Health Department in the National Nutrition Program. Public Health Reports, May 21, 1943. Vol. 58, No. 21, pg. 803-813.
223. Tennant, Mary Elizabeth, R.N. Postwar Medical Reconstruction - A forecast of nursing opportunity. The American Journal of Nursing, June, 1943. Vol. 43, No. 6, pg. 548-550.
224. Thirteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the Year Ended 31st December, 1942. New South Wales Society for Crippled Children, 9-13 Bligh Street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. 1943. 16 pp.
225. Vocational Rehabilitation of Michigan's Disabled Manpower. State Board of Control for Vocational Education, Lansing, Michigan. Bulletin No. 286. 1943. 17 pp.

This booklet explains vocational rehabilitation to the layman step by step - from "Finding the Disabled," to "Assisting the Disabled to Secure Employment." Eleven pages of illustrations supplement the text.

#### Periodicals

- The American Journal of Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly. \$3. yr.; 35¢ copy.
- Archives of Physical Therapy, 30 North Michigan Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$5. yr.
- Education, 370 Atlantic Ave., Boston. Monthly except July and August. \$4 yr.; 50¢ copy.
- Greater Miami School Digest, School Administration Bldg., Miami. Monthly during school year.
- The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Weekly. \$8. yr.; 25¢ copy.
- National Rehabilitation News, P.O. Box 1685, Roanoke, Va. Quarterly. \$1 Yr.; 25¢ copy.
- Outwitting Handicaps, 15327 Welland Ave., Detroit. Bimonthly. \$1.50 yr.; 25¢ copy.
- The Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Bimonthly. \$2.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.
- Public Health Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly. \$3. yr.; 35¢ copy.
- Public Health Reports, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Weekly. \$2.50 yr.; 5¢ copy.
- Public Welfare, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago. Monthly. \$5. yr.; 50¢ copy.
- Public Welfare in Indiana, 141 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis. Monthly. [Copy of issue containing article No. 209 free upon request.]
- The School Review, 5835 Kimbark Ave., Chicago. Monthly from Sept. to June. \$2.50 yr.; 30¢ copy.
- Social Security Bulletin, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$2 yr.; 20¢ copy.
- Spastic Review, 1751 N. Fairmount, Wichita, Kansas. Quarterly. \$1.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.